

# Notes on a New Collembola from New Zealand.

By E. D. PRITCHARD.

Sub-order	..	..	..	ARTHROPLEONA
Family	..	..	..	ENTOMOBRYIDÆ
Sub-family	..	..	..	ENTOMOBRYINÆ
Genus	..	..	..	ENTOMOBRYA (Rond.)

## *Entomobrya cuniculicola* n. sp.

Length, 1.2 mm. Colour, white with rust-red spotting chiefly on third and fourth segments of abdomen. Fourth abdominal segment  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as third. Abdomen with a ventral cavity corresponding with position of spring at rest (Fig. 2). Ciliated bristles, with longitudinal furrow (Fig. 3) occur on all tergites, but especially in transverse rows at occipital region of head and on anterior part of meso-notum.

Antennae (Fig. 4) twice as long as head, and covered with finely-ciliated bristles (Fig. 5). Ratio of antennal segments, 1:  $2\frac{1}{2}$ : 2: 4.

Ommata and post-antennal organ not apparent in any specimens examined. Head sparsely pigmented. Simple setae at mouth form a conspicuous tuft.

Foot (Figs. 6, 7), with two somewhat similar claws, one very slightly larger than the other. Each with large, lamellate, empodial appendage. Larger claw with a small internal tooth. (Seen in some ventral aspects this claw shows similarity to upper mandible of parrot's beak, and then the internal tooth appears as a separated pair.) A prominent dorsal spur occurs at base of foot claw. Tenant hairs in form of curved pointed bristles without end plates, occur dorsally on each foot. Hind foot with an additional shorter one on ventral surface. Bristles on legs similar to those on antennae, but of stouter form.

Saltatory organ elongated. Dens  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times as long as manubrium, and bearing 40 rough-surfaced corrugations on its dorsal surface (Fig. 8). Mucro consisting of an elongated shank ending in a strong apical claw and a dorsal tooth (Fig. 9). Attendant bristles long and much ciliated. Stout bristles like those of legs occur on manubrium and dens.

*Locality.* Niger Bay, Onehunga, Auckland, N.Z.

Specimens found in burrows of the larvae of *Melampsalta cingulata*, in uncultivated, scrub-covered land. The first specimens were discovered during August, 1928, and although several

other species of collembola have been collected from this locality, the present species seems to be confined to the burrows of this larval cicada.

Owing to the absence of adequate literature, I am unable to discuss profitably the distribution or affinities of this insect. For assistance in securing the available literature I am indebted to Messrs. G. Archey, R. A. Falla, A. W. B. Powell, of the Auckland Museum, and to Mr. W. K. Hounsell, of Auckland.

Type and paratypes in the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

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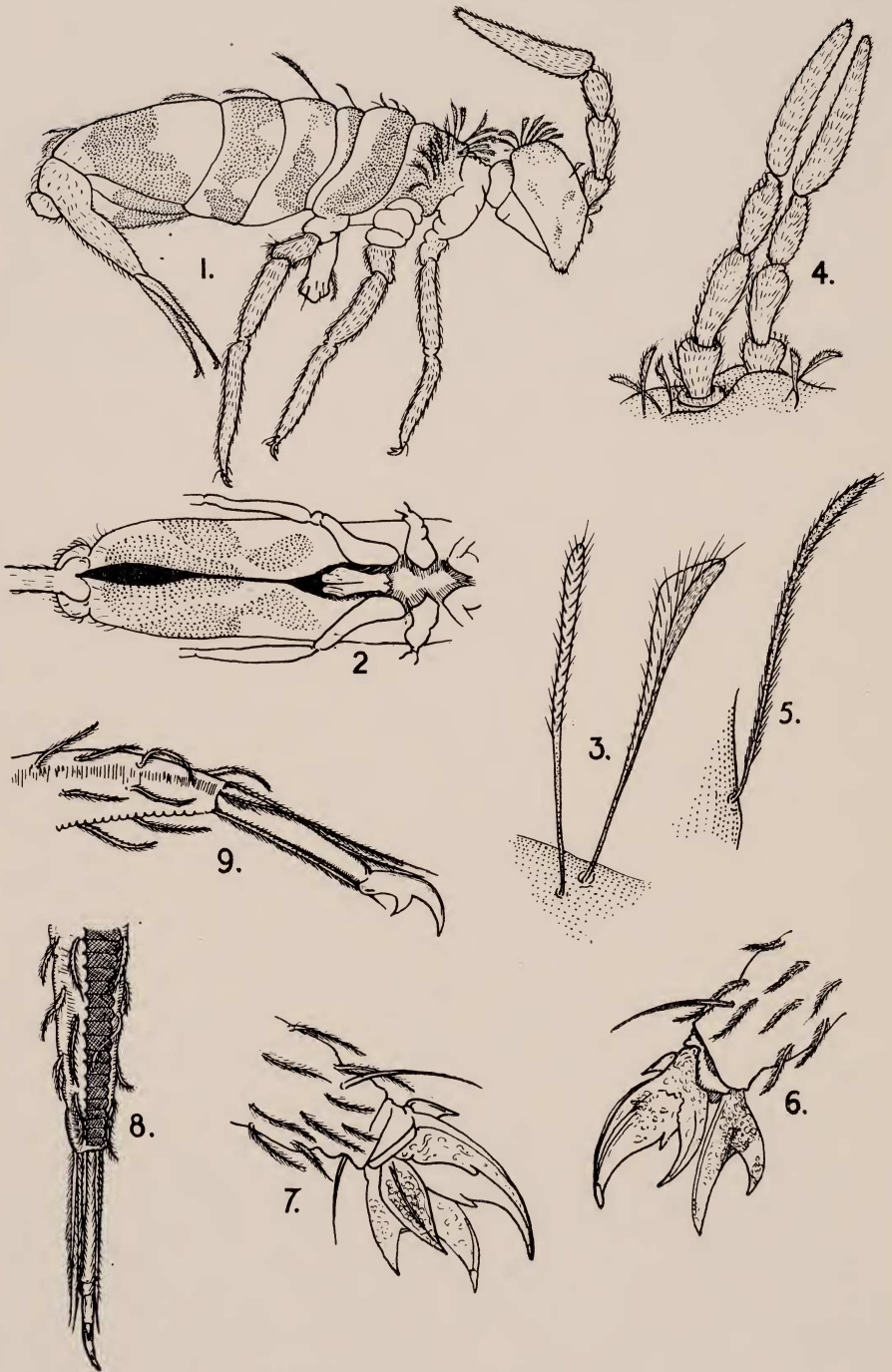


Fig. 1. *Entomobrya cuniculicola* n. sp.  $\times 60$ .  
 Fig. 2. Ventral surface of abdomen, showing cavity and pigmented areas.  
 Fig. 3. Bristles from thorax.  $\times 375$ . (a) Side view. (b) Edge.  
 Fig. 4. Antennae.  $\times 100$ .  
 Fig. 5. Bristle from antenna.  $\times 2,000$ .  
 Fig. 6. Fore foot.  $\times 650$ .  
 Fig. 7. Hind foot.  $\times 650$ .  
 Fig. 8. End of dens, and mucro, showing ventral corrugations.  
 Fig. 9. End of dens and mucro, side view.  $\times 735$ .